

the Israelites, could hardly have been less than 60 miles from the city. From the best authorities it would seem that the extreme western boundary of Goshen must have been many miles distant from Egypt. See "Exodus of the Israelites out of Egypt," an able article by Professor Robinson, in the *Biblical Repository* for October, 1832.



PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

THE MAYOR'S STATEMENT.

We are reminded by a contemporary, that we have not yet republished the Mayor's statement of the transactions at Alton. We assure our readers it was not from any disposition to withhold the whole truth, but because we thought the accounts published heretofore, enough. We now insert the Mayor's report, which abundantly justifies all the bitter things that have been said of this most horrible tragedy.

From the Alton Spectator, Nov. 9,  
TO THE PUBLIC.

In order that the public mind may be correctly informed of the lamentable and fatal tragedy that was enacted in our city on the night of the 7th inst. and with the view of preventing and correcting distorted statements of the proceedings of the mob and those persons against whom the attack was directed, I deem it incumbent on me and proper, that I should present in my official capacity, a plain statement of all the facts connected with the unhappy excitement that has so long agitated the peace and tranquillity of the citizens of Alton. Without recurring to the causes or results of previous excitement in reference to the *Alton Observer*, press and its final destruction, I shall confine my statement to the last, and most melancholy occurrence which has befallen our city.

For several days past it had been announced and generally believed that a printing press was hourly expected to be landed at our wharf. It had also been the rumor that this press was intended for the re-establishment of the *Alton Observer*. The circulation of these rumors produced no small degree of excitement among those who had taken a decided stand against the abolition sentiments that were understood to have been disseminated through the columns of the *Observer*. Various reports of a threatening character against the landing of the press were in circulation, which led the friends of the *Observer* and its editor to make preparations to defend the press, in case any violence should be offered to the publication of that paper. On Tuesday about 3 o'clock in the morning, I was called from my lodgings and informed that the press had arrived at the wharf, and that my official interference was desired. I immediately repaired to the wharf, and remained there until the press was landed and stored in the warehouse of Messrs. Godfrey, Gilman & Co. There were no indications of violence or resistance on the part of any one at that time. The arrival of the "abolition press" (as it was generally called) was generally known in the early part of that day, which served to re-kindle the excitement. Representation was made to the common council of the threatening reports which were in circulation. The common council did not, however, deem it necessary to take any action on the subject. Gentlemen directly interested in protecting the press from violence, deemed it expedient to guard the warehouse with men and arms, in readiness to resist violence, should any be offered. During the early part of the night of Tuesday, it was reported through the city that there were from 30 to 40 armed men on guard within the warehouse.

About 10 o'clock at night, 20 or 30 persons appeared at the south end of the warehouse, and gave some indications of an attack. Mr. W. S. Gilman, from the third story of the warehouse, addressed those without, and urged them to desist, at the same time informing them that the persons within the warehouse were prepared and should endeavor to defend their property, and that serious consequences might ensue. Those without demanded the press and said they would not be satisfied until it was destroyed; said they did not wish to injure any person or other property, but insisted on having the press. To which Mr. G. replied, that the press could not be given up. The persons outside then repaired to the north end of the building, and attacked the building by throwing stones, &c., and continued their violence for 15 or 20 minutes, when a gun was fired from one of the windows of the warehouse, and a man named Lyman Bishop was mortally wounded. He was carried to a surgeon's office, and the mob withdrew and dispersed, with the exception of a small number.

Upon the first indication of disturbance I called on the civil authorities most convenient, and repaired with all despatch to the scene of action. By this time the firing from the warehouse and the consequent death of one of their number (Bishop died soon after he received the shot,) had greatly increased the excitement, and added to the numbers of the mob. Owing to the late hour of the night, but few citizens were present at the onset, except those engaged in the contest; consequently the civil authorities could do but little towards dispersing the mob except by persuasion. A large number of people soon collected around me. I was requested to go to the warehouse, and state to those within that those outside had resolved to destroy the press, and that they would not desist until they accomplished their object—that all would retire until I should return; which request was made by acclamation, and all soon retired, to await my return.

I was replied by those within the warehouse that they had assembled there to protect their property against lawless violence, and that they were determined to do so. The mob began again to assemble with increased numbers, and with guns and weapons of different kinds. I addressed the multitude and commanded them to desist and disperse, to which they listened attentively and respectfully, but to no purpose. A rush was now made to the warehouse, with the cry of "fire the house," "burn them out," &c. The firing soon became fearful and dangerous between the contending parties—so much so that the further interposition on the part of the civil authorities and citizens was believed altogether inadequate and hazardous in the extreme—no means were at my control, or that of any other officer present, by which the mob could be dispersed and the loss of life and the shedding of blood prevented. Scenes of the most daring recklessness and infuriated madness followed in quick succession. The building was surrounded and the inmates were threatened with extermination and death in the most frightful form imaginable. Every means of escape by flight were cut off. The scene now became one of the most appalling and heart-rending interest! Fifteen or twenty citizens, among them some of our most worthy and enterprising, were apparently doomed to an inevitable and inevitable death if the flames continued. About the time the fire was communicated to the building, Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, (late editor of the *Observer*), received four balls in his breast, near the door of the warehouse, and fell a corpse in a few seconds; two others from the warehouse were severely wounded. Several persons engaged in the attack were severely wounded, the wounds however, were not considered dangerous. The contest had been raging for an hour or more, when the persons in the warehouse, by some means (the exact manner it was done I have not been able to ascertain) intimated that they would abandon the house and the press, provided they were permitted to depart unmolested. The doors were soon thrown open and those within retreated down Front-street. Several individuals had fired upon them while retreating, and one individual had a narrow escape—a ball passed through his coat near his shoulder.

A large number of persons now rushed into the warehouse, threw the press upon the wharf, where it was broken in pieces, and thrown into the river. The fire in the roof of the warehouse was extinguished by a spectator, who deserves great praise for his courageous interference, and but little damage was done by it to the building. No disposition seemed to be manifested to destroy any other property in the warehouse. Without further attempts at violence the mob now dispersed, and no further open indications of disorder or violence have been manifested.

The foregoing is stated on what I consider undoubted authority, and mostly from my own personal knowledge.

JOHN M. KAUF, Mayor.

Public Sentiment.

This week, we give up a large portion of our paper to the opinions of the press on the late horrible transactions at Alton. We confess we are cheered by the multiplying indications of a more just public sentiment in relation to fundamental rights, and the supremacy of the laws. We have copied here and there an article entire, but for the most part we have republished only very brief extracts, just enough to show the feelings of the writers. The extracts are taken, not from anti-slavery papers, but from religious and political papers, uncolored by abolitionism, (except in one or two instances,) many of them edited by slaveholders, and many others decidedly hostile

to our cause. It will be seen, that the most influential journals in the country have spoken out unequivocally in condemnation of the Alton murders and their acts. Hereafter, we may copy from some of our anti-slavery papers. Meanwhile the publication of a great deal of interesting matter is necessarily postponed.

Peria Register, Ill.

The rumors given in postscript in the last Register are painfully confirmed. Alton, which we have looked upon as the embryo of the commercial capital of our state, is thus early surrendered by her police into the hands of the mob. Brute force is stronger than the law, and the fate of the city is sealed. This opinion is justified and sustained by the statement of the mayor, given below, which is the only account of the outrages that has reached us that can be relied on. We have heard the names of some of the gallant party who defended the warehouse, and they are the men who, for the last three years, by their christian philanthropy and public and private enterprises, have given to Alton the high character which the entire west has awarded her. The floating population which they had invited thither—to whom they had given employment—have become the assassins of the character of the city, and the murderers of one of her citizens!

We cannot use smooth phrases in speaking of these enormities. Is human life to be held merely at the caprice of the rabble? Was it for this our fathers perilled their lives and fortunes to effect our national independence? Better had it been to have remained the subjects of a foreign government, which would have secured to each the protection of life and law, than to have left these sacred rights of man to the tender mercies of a licentious mob! The murdered Lovejoy had done these ruffians no injury. He had even uttered nothing affecting their rights; and if he had, were they to murder him? They cannot even plead that they had any thing to resent. It is said that one of the mob who was killed was a mere sojourner in Alton, who intended descending the river the next day; but hearing that there was to be a mob at night, he said he would have a hand in it, as he wanted a little fun before he went. Hundreds, we have no doubt, acted under similar impulses. They had discovered that the civil authorities had no more spirit than so many sheep, and that they might riot at their hearts' content. What is such a police good for—what such a magistracy, from the lowest to the highest? The few men of character who built the city, and would have given it a proud pre-eminence in our state, are trodden down, and the "base band" are henceforth to assimilate it to their own infamy.

We have heard some timid persons remark that the press should have been given up when its owners saw that the mob were determined to proceed to extremities. We differ from them. The only bright spot in the dark history of the transaction, is the noble defence made by the gallant little band. They fought till they saw the house burning above them, and then made good their retreat. Alton is unworthy of such men. They should shake the dust from off their feet, and retire to a spot where their valor would be cherished and their virtues adulated.

It is folly to connect abolition with this tragedy. All our readers know that we have expressed ourselves as decidedly against the doctrines and practices of the abolitionists as any press in the state. We are at this moment a slave-owner, possessing that species of property in another state, and mean to keep it; and we would visit with the utmost severity of the law any man, in a slave state, who should assail the property of our doing so. But a man in a free state, in the absence of any law to the contrary, may write and publish against slavery until his mind and fortune are exhausted, without any hindrance from us. Establish the principle that the mob is the law, and we shall have as many different enactments, and as many modes of executing them, as there are varieties of opinion in the majority. In one town, where the abolitionists are strongest, we shall have the pro-slavery men murdered off to avenge the blood of the Alton martyr; in another where the infidels are strongest, we shall have the churches demolished and a periodical *auto da fe*; in another, where the temperance star is in the ascendant, the licensed coffee-houses will be torn down and the distillers burnt in their own fires; in another, where puritanism prevails, the theatres will be razed and the actors assassinated. And in other towns the reverse of all this.

We cannot pursue the subject for want of time. Allow men to break through the restraints of law, and go unpunished, and the insecurity of life and property—the flow of crime of every description,—will be as the letting out of water.

Cincinnati Gazette.

In a cool calculating notice of the Alton arson and murder, the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth has the following:

"But while all must in condemning the killing of Lovejoy, another lesson should be drawn from it. How deep must not the abhorrence be to the doctrines of the abolitionists, when even in a non-slaveholding State, such violent means are resorted to, to stay their propagation!"

"THE KILLING OF LOVEJOY."

Suppose we parody the above paragraph. "How detestable must be that extension, which claims to still the voice of a free citizen and shut up the printing presses of the country for the preservation of its objects! How strongly is the abhorrent character of that pretension illustrated, in the fact, that a daring arson and the bloody murder of a minister of Christ, to 'stay' him in the peaceful pursuit of his lawful rights, is coldly denominated 'THE KILLING OF LOVEJOY'!"

St. Louis Commercial Bulletin.

It is an old adage, that two wrongs never make one right. One wrong is no justification for another. The offences of one man is no excuse to another for similar or equal outrages. And if the laws are worth enacting for the protection of life, liberty, safety and property of the community, they merit respect, and deserve obedience to their commands. We deplore the blind zeal—the heated fanaticism with which the subject of abolition is pursued and discussed in that portion of the community who have no plausible excuse for interference with it—but we deplore still more deeply, that unallowable, lawless violence and outrage, by which these evils are aggravated violations of law and order that should not pass without punishment, and severe public rebuke. They are at war with every principle of sound policy, by stripping the original offence of its deformity, and invoking public sympathy to palliate its mischiefs.

By the offences of Lovejoy what they may—if he has violated every law of the land, and outraged every feeling of society, and every principle of moral and social duty—the end of his unfortunate career—the mode and measure of his punishment—has changed the offender to a martyr, and the presuming, daring sinner, to an apostle of righteousness and a Saint. His martyrdom will be celebrated by every abolitionist in the land—and the only consolation we have is, that it was inflicted upon him in execution of the law.

Cincinnati Herald, O.

The question is not now whether the doctrine of abolition is right, or the institution of slavery is wrong. An issue much more momentous is made up, and must be decided. It is whether the laws are sufficient for the protection of the citizens? If wild anarchy is to bear rule, and mobs are to set aside with impunity the constitutional compact, "the supreme law of the land," then indeed is it time for the alarm to be sounded. No citizen is bound to contribute in any way to the support of a government, which acknowledges itself thus impotent. The execution of taxes by such a government is a fraud, which should be resisted by every freeman. Instead of paying tribute to the government, it behooves the citizen to furnish his house, and arm his person. The same rule which would excuse the murder of Mr. Lovejoy, and the destruction of his press, would justify the murder of any other Editor and the destruction of his property, who might advance opinions which should not square with the notions of an informed mob. What then becomes of the boasted "liberty of the press?" Of what worth is that provision of the Constitution which holds that "every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty?" If this feature of the Constitution may be subverted by violence, so may any other, and all others—and thus would society resolve it-

self into its original elements. Let the laws assert their supremacy!

Alton is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi about 20 miles above St. Louis.

Ellenestown Star, Ky.

Mobs can in no way, be reconciled to right and justice. The law of the land is too sacred to be sacrificed upon the altar of insubordination.

It is probable that Mr. Lovejoy was much in fault. But he was only guilty of imprudence, for which no power on earth has a power to destroy life. He possessed the right, according to the spirit and laws of our country, to establish an anti-slavery press, wherever he should desire to erect it, and no government tribunal in the United States could ever, by reason of its authority, trample upon that right. Much less then should a self-constituted power murder a citizen of the American government with impunity.

N. Y. American.

Referring to the letter in the Cincinnati Journal, the American says:—

We do not permit ourselves as yet to comment upon the statements of this letter, which may be written under excitement and highly colored; but, if they even approach the truth, what a pusillanimous community must that be, where bands of ruffians were permitted, day after day, openly to violate the rights of persons and property—and at last to consummate their atrocities by arson and murder!

For ourselves, we entirely coincide with the Evening Post in saying, that we honor the courage, faithful death, with which Mr. Lovejoy defended the inalienable right of an American citizen, freely to discuss any and every political and moral question; and we look with shame and indignation upon the tone of too many newspapers which, in speaking of this enormous crime, seek to extenuate its atrocity by dwelling on what they call the obstinacy and rashness of Mr. Lovejoy.

To maintain the freedom of the press, no perseverance can be obstinate—no daring rash; and that journal which is not prepared—without any reference to individual opinion as to the right or wrong, the expediency or the inexpediency, of the course pursued by any other journal—to maintain and defend, to the uttermost, the right of such journal always, in subordination to established law, to the fullest freedom of discussion, and to entire immunity in doing so, is unworthy of the high privileges which the theory, at least, of the American Constitution secures to all.

The Philadelphia Observer.

We devote a large space in our paper to-day, to record the simultaneous burst of indignation, which this event has occasioned. One thing which appears from looking over our exchange papers, has struck us with amazement; and that is, that the most decided expressions of disapprobation and abhorrence of the deed are from the slave holding states. With a large list of southern papers before us, we find not one attempt at an apology for the murderous outrage. The only apologists are found in our northern cities, and among editors who have a pecuniary interest in retaining the favor of southern customers.—What are we to infer from this fact.

Nat. Intelligencer.

We have collected in the fourth page of this day's paper, some facts and speculations concerning the late bloody catastrophe at Alton. Since making that compilation, we have met with the subjoined prediction of ultimate beneficial consequences from an event in itself so deplorable. It would be some consolation to humanity if we could upon the effects thus anticipated to result from it.

From the Pennsylvania.

This affair, [at Alton], however, will have wholesome consequences. It has already swept away that strange apathy which has heretofore kept the press silent upon the subject of tumults and outrages, when perpetrated under a specious but deceptive plea. The revolt against mob tyranny will now be general, and they who encouraged it will see the deplorable results engendered by the wretched principle, that men who avow obnoxious opinions are to be silenced by force and violence. The reputation of our country has been stained and blackened quite long enough by the proceedings of Lynch Committees, and other bands of a similar character, and we trust that the time is now come when the majesty of the laws is to be asserted, and when men may travel, speak, and write in the United States without coming under other surveillance than that legally provided.

Taunton Whig, Mass.

From every source, we find the severest deprecations indulged in, in regard to this unhappy affair. Its result is pregnant with the most absorbing interest—the freedom of the press—the fostering genius of liberty calls loudly for a condemnation of this melancholy, this revolting outrage upon the highest prerogatives of an American citizen. We can only ardently hope that the perpetrators of it may be brought to that condign punishment, which the aggravated nature of the case so strongly demands. With the guilty perpetrators of the foul deed, the sin and responsibility rest.

PAINVILLE REPUBLICAN, O.

This tragical event, the particulars of which will be found in another part of our paper, as given by the Mayor, is one which calls for the severest reprehensions of every well-wisher to his country. It is an outrage not only against the rights of individuals, but it is an open, high handed attack upon the freedom of speech and of the press, which is guaranteed to the people by the blood bought charter of our liberties. We can hardly find language severe enough to express our utter abhorrence of such dastardly, wicked conduct—such a gross violation of those republican principles which ought to be held sacred by every son and daughter of Adam.

JEFFERSONVILLE COURIER, IL.

If the citizens of a town are averse to the doctrines of the abolitionists, they should give them a fair hearing and if they believe them a base to society, they should meet them on fair grounds by argument, which is the only successful weapon they can use to convince them of their error. But to resort to the unrighteous mode of putting an end to their proceedings by collecting together in a numerous body, to exterminate them and their press by the forcible means, calls loudly for the interposition of the friends of peace and order. The strong arm of the law is disregarded. It is seldom or never resorted to, to punish these miscreants. They are permitted to proceed in their fiendish and barbarous work of destruction; and when their labor is executed, they receive the adoration of those who encouraged them on in their nefarious designs. This very act will augment the number of abolitionists. It will convert thousands. Every man, who has one particle of respect for his country, will condemn these mobocrats in no measured terms, and pray for the interposition of Providence. This outrage will fly like the wind to every part of the world, which will call down upon the heads of these rebels, the execrations of a civilized community. We hope that every individual engaged in the late mob at Alton may be made to suffer for their rash and premeditated proceedings in disregarding and setting at defiance the laws of their country. As much as we are opposed to the abolitionists, we shall be ever ready to express our indignation at the lawless course these mobocrats pursue to suppress the liberty of speech and of the press.

Pittsburgh Times

The Rev. Mr. Lovejoy has fallen a victim to the spirit of mobism, which is spreading itself more and more over the land. How long this lamentable state of things is to continue, Heaven only knows. How long in this land of liberty, and of freedom of opinion; the knife of the assassin or the torch of the incendiary will be suffered to awe individuals, or frighten public sentiment, we cannot pretend, with our short sight, to predict; but we believe Mr. Lovejoy has made ten thousand concessions to the cause of abolition. In this number we do not include ourselves; but, although opposed to their cause, we are in favor of extending to every portion of our fellow citizens the same right that we claim for ourselves, freedom of thought, and the right of expressing our opinions.

The south must be taught a lesson, and the sooner they learn it the better: the people of the north have too long bowed the knee in servile submission to southern men and southern measures; and it is time we should think and act for ourselves.

The people of the north and east, with one voice, cry out for justice on the murderers of Lovejoy; and if the public authorities of Illinois suffer the villains to run unwhipped of justice, they at once make known to the world that the civil authority is unable to maintain itself.

One of the mob named Bishop was killed during the attack on the warehouse in which the press was lodged.

Pittsburgh Conference Journal.

The first news of the affair at Alton, will be found on our fourth page; and several more items from various sources on third page. We do not publish these because we approve of all the sentiments which they contain; but that our readers may know what are the sentiments entertained by different persons and parties. We have no other feelings than those of opposition and abhorrence to all mobbery and every thing that looks like it; and we look upon the death of Lovejoy in no other light than that of murder.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

We publish, to-day, two accounts of this most outrageous occurrence—one, a fair, calm, and dispassionate statement by the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette;—the other, by a correspondent at Alton in a letter to the St. Louis Republican, accompanied by some very discreditable remarks by the editor of that paper.

It will be perceived that the writer of the letter at Alton states that "when the attack was made, Mr. Lovejoy fired from a window, and shot Bishop." He also uses the following language: "The individual who applied the torch to the roof 'was about to be fired upon (or was fired upon) by Mr. Lovejoy, when he [Mr. Lovejoy] received a mortal wound from one of the assailants.'"

So it is manifest from this statement of a person at Alton, that Mr. Lovejoy and his friends were on both occasions acting on the defensive—we mean both at the death of Lovejoy and of Bishop.

Yet the editor of the St. Louis Republican says, "at each time no violence was manifested, except to demand the press!" We can tell that editor that thousands of men have been hung at Tyburn for highway robbery, who could most conscientiously say "at each time no violence was manifested, except to demand the traveller's money." The very same plea might have been urged by the mob who burned that wretched negro almost at the door of the St. Louis Republican office: "no violence was offered except to burn him." The highway robber in England, and the mob at St. Louis had respectively just as much right to rob travellers, and to burn negroes, as the fellows at Alton had to demand Mr. Lovejoy's press.

From an editor who will urge such a plea for murderers, we might well expect the conclusion that "the guilt of the transaction will ever rest with those who made the attempt" to establish a paper at Alton. Such an editor might with as much truth exclaim that the guilt of all the blood shed in our Revolution will ever rest with those men who resisted the payment of a trifling tax on tea.

It was generally supposed, heretofore, that Illinois was a free State, and that her citizens could freely communicate their opinions upon all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. It seems now, however, if the St. Louis Republican is right, that the subject of slavery is an exception.

Pennsylvania Sentinel.

A Minister of the Gospel has been murdered deliberately, and with malice aforethought, at Alton, Illinois as will be seen by the following:

Has it come to this, that a respectable intelligent man shall suffer "martyrdom in any cause merely because he differs in sentiment from the ringleaders of 'an infuriated and lawless mob?' Are there no laws in Illinois—if there are, and this gentleman had transgressed them, why not try him by these laws—if he has broken no law (or whether he had or not) the mob ought not to have taken the law into their own hands. It is quite time there was a stop put to these out-breakings of passion—otherwise, who will be safe? Editors and Ministers of the Gospel are peculiarly exposed to this kind of violence. If an Abolition editor is murdered with impunity to-day—an Anti Masonic or a Masonic editor may be murdered to-morrow, a Jackson or a Van Buren or a Whig editor the next, and so it may go on until no man, however pure, his principle or correct his intentions, may be made to feel the revenge of an infuriated mob.

The Governor of Pennsylvania in conversation on a somewhat similar subject, last winter, remarked that "in every place where a mob or a riot was about to take place, there are a few individuals who could frown it down and suppress it, and it is their duty to do so." He was right, and he might have gone further and said, that it was in the power of the editors of public papers to suppress this spirit of violence and this disregard of all law, human and divine.

If the editors and ministers do not now raise their voices against these appeals to brutal and unlawful force, they must prepare to submit one by one, until infatuated, unholly anarchy, shall trample with impunity upon liberty—upon the liberty of the press—liberty of speech—liberty of thought and of action.

Such conduct as that at Alton, would not be permitted to pass unpunished in any of the most despotic governments in Europe—how much less then shall it be suffered to pass unnoticed in a country of liberty and laws.

Clermont Courier, Ohio.

The excuse for these dreadful proceedings is that the *Observer* was an abolition paper. Whether it was or not, matters nothing; we hold the shooting of Lovejoy to be murder, and the firing of the warehouse, arson. Respecting the prevailing sentiments of the *Observer* we know nothing of our personal knowledge, but are informed that opposition to slavery was not its sole object. Mr. Lovejoy was an abolitionist, and when he deemed it proper, he published his views on that subject as he would on any other. We have always differed from the abolitionists in their views of ridding the country of the curse of slavery; but we have ever considered them as much entitled to the liberty of expressing their views as their opponents.

But we think the question of abolition or anti-abolition sinks into comparative insignificance when compared to that which seems now presented—that is, for every man to yield at once the liberty of speech and of the press under the pains and penalties of instant death by lawless violence. We have seen extracts from the papers of the slaveholding States, which seem to deprecate the course pursued by the mob, and the death of the unfortunate Lovejoy, as greatly as we do. They take a proper view of this subject.—They say, and correctly too, that Lovejoy will be looked upon as a martyr to the cause, and for every drop of his blood spilled on that eventful night, hundreds of abolitionists will spring up, willing and anxious to meet the same fate.

But will this bloody tragedy be permitted to pass over in silence by the hitherto strong arm of the law? Or will even that shrink back before the *severe* mob? If it do—then farewell liberty! Law becomes a farce, our Constitution a bye-word, and our sacred liberty the will of a capricious mob.

Political Examiner, O.

We publish in another column an account of the riot and murder at Alton, over the signature of the Mayor of that place. This shameful and bloody affair is another blot upon our Republican escutcheon—another dark and festering wound inflicted on the character of our free institutions—another contradiction of our "loud and long" professions of attachment to the liberty of speech and of the press, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the country. The single handed despot of Europe, who claims to rule by "divine right" will smile at the progress which despotism is making in this country, under the more terrible power of mobs.

Providence Journal, N. Y.

By another paper, we learn that Mr. Lovejoy was shot. We trust that even-banded justice will be meted out to every individual, be he high or low, who was directly or indirectly engaged in this murderous outrage. We are surprised that the opponents of Abolition should ever have recourse to violent measures for attaining their ends.—Indeed, we believe those of them who are honest in their opposition, and are influenced and guided by principle in

the stand which they have assumed will as sincerely deprecate the Alton proceeding as the staunchest Abolitionist.

As tragically and lamentably as the affair terminated, it is one of perhaps more importance to the Abolition cause, than any other that has ever transpired; and one than all the papers and pamphlets that have ever been issued, all the meetings that have been held, all the speeches that have been delivered, and all the appeals that have been made to the liberality, humanity and sympathy of mankind.

Boston Times.

It is stated that the Hon Richard Fletcher, Representative in Congress from this district, has offered to bear one third of the expense of re-establishing the Alton *Observer*, the press which was recently destroyed by a mob, and the editor murdered. The truth is, the old lion of New England is roused. Mr. Fletcher was one of the leaders and speakers in the Faneuil Hall Meeting got up in this city two years ago in opposition to abolition; but it would now seem that he is not prepared to surrender the freedom of the press as a means of perpetuating slavery, or of submitting to the reign of mob law for the mere purpose of showing a servile submission to the will of the south. The north has certainly no right to interfere with southern institutions, and we do not know that such a right was ever claimed; but the north certainly has a right to maintain her own principles against the arrogant demands of southern nullifiers. At any rate, if we mistake not greatly the tone of public sentiment, the north is determined to purge herself from the Jacobinism of mob law.

Boston Times.

Many of the newspapers speak of this as merely an "unfortunate occurrence," and the Cincinnati Whig [from which we quoted largely yesterday] remarks that Mr. Lovejoy was more to blame than any one else, for his own murder! Horrible, inhuman, cold-blooded assertion! What! a man killed for defending his own property, and the rights expressly and unequivocally secured to him by the Constitution and laws, more to blame than those who have violated all law for the only purpose of crushing the great safeguard of freedom—the liberty of the press! Shame, shame on the editor that could so far forget his own rights, as to advance such a doctrine—a doctrine which, carried out to its full extent, must place the opinions of the minority entirely at the mercy of the majority. Take an example. The Morning Post of this city advocates doctrines which, about three quarters of the people of this city [as evinced by the late election] believe to be inimical to the best interests of the country, if not to civil liberty itself. Suppose, on the strength of this a mob should destroy the office of the Post, and murder its editor while he was manfully defending his property and his rights—would any one accuse him of being more to blame than the mob, and by parity of reasoning, his own murderer. Common sense forbid! And yet this is precisely the mode of reasoning adopted by those who seek to justify the outrage at Alton.

Boston Atlas.

"Vicksburg has for some time enjoyed a pre-eminence of murderous notoriety; but Alton, Illinois, has lately stepped forward to dispute this uneven station, and has far outrun Vicksburg in the career of blood and infamy. The people of Vicksburg acted under a sudden impulse; the people of Alton are responsible for a deliberate, and long-plotted murder. They have not only violated the laws, they have trampled also upon the rights of hospitality—in every honorable mind, more sacred, if possible, even than the laws themselves."

N. Y. Evening Post.

We have received by this morning's mail a slip from the Missouri Argus, printed at St. Louis, containing intelligence, which has filled us with surprise and horror. A mob, in making an attack upon an abolition press established in Alton, in Illinois, murdered two persons, wounded several others, and triumphing over the objects of their fury by this atrocious violence, destroyed the press which these men had defended at the cost of their blood and their lives.

We give the slip from the Missouri Argus as we received it, but we cannot forbear expressing in the strongest language our condemnation of the manner in which it speaks of this bloody event. The right to discuss, freely and openly, by speech, by the pen, by the press, all political questions, and to examine and animadvert upon all political institutions, is a right so clear and certain, so interwoven with our other liberties, so necessary, in fact, to their existence, that without it we must fall at once into despotism and anarchy. To say that he who holds unpopular opinions must bow them at the peril of his life, and that, if he expresses them to the public, he has only himself to blame if he who dares to strike at him should strike and put him to death, is to strike at all rights, all liberties, all protection of law, and to justify or extenuate all crimes.

We regard not this as a question connected with the abolition of slavery in the South, but as a question vital to the liberties of the entire Union. We may have different opinions concerning the propriety of the measures which the abolitionists desire to recommend, but we marvel and deplore that any differences can exist as to the freedom of discussion. We are astonished that even a single journal can be found so forgetful of its own rights, to say nothing of its duties to the community, as to countenance even indirectly, the idea of muzzling the press by the fear of violence.

For our own part, we approve, we applaud, we would consecrate, if we could, to universal honor, the conduct of those who bled in this gallant defence of the freedom of the press. Whether they erred or not in their opinions, they did not err in the covenant of their rights as citizens of a democratic government, to express to the world, did they err in defending their right with an obstinacy which yielded only to death and the uttermost violence. With these remarks, we lay before our readers the brief narrative with which we are furnished of this bloody outrage.

N. Y. Observer.

It is said that he was imprudent. Doubtless he was; and we, who look back upon decisions which he had made while uncertain of the result, can see it very plainly. But how many of us would be perfectly and infallibly prudent, when met, in our endeavors to do good, by such opposition! What would become of the human race, if all men who can be provoked and perplexed into imprudent acts were shot!

It is reported, that the murderer is known. If so, or if he can be discovered, every consideration ought to influence men demands his apprehension and punishment. All, indeed, who were present and engaged in the attack, are in law murderers, and liable to the penalty of death. They ought not to go unpunished and we trust they will not. But the extreme severity of the law ought especially to fall on him who deliberately committed the murder.

Massachusetts Spy.

It falls to our lot, this day, to record an outrage on personal rights and civil liberty, ending in the shedding of human blood; an outrage more disgraceful to the character of the country than any of those of three years past. Vicksburg has defied our records for two or three years past. Vicksburg has, heretofore, borne away the palm of infamy, but Alton, of late, has appeared in the field as her rival, and has, at last, succeeded in completely distorting her competitor. Henceforth, till she has made restitution for the wrong she has done, let her name be by word and by deed, a reproach throughout the nation. Her hands are reeking with innocent blood—with the blood of those against whom the only charge is, that they plead the cause of the oppressed, and that they would not prove so recreant to the principles of civil liberty, as to yield up their own most inalienable rights, at the dictation of a mob. Lovejoy—the pious, the zealous, the noble hearted Lovejoy, is no more! He has fallen a MARTYR in the cause of LIBERTY and Human Rights. But, "though dead, he yet speaketh;" and others, animated by his noble and yet terrible spirit, and incited by his example, will rush forth to fill the breach, which has been made by his fall. And, if we do not greatly mistake the character of our cause, if we do not greatly mistake the character of our countrymen, on the same ground where he fell, others will be ready to perish their life for the same cause. And that ready to perish their life for the same cause. And that ready to perish their life for the same cause. And that ready to perish their life for the same cause.

Of the consequences of this horrible tragedy, the Providence Journal remarks:



As tragically and lamentably as the affair terminated, it is one of the most important in the history of the cause. It is one of the most important in the history of the cause. It is one of the most important in the history of the cause.

HEATSEPT. JOURNAL, ILLINOIS.

We insert in to-day's paper the statement of the Mayor of Alton in relation to the late most audacious violation of the laws which occurred in that city. It is a statement which we know not, but unless it is put to it we may soon expect the horrible scenes of the French revolution to be re-enacted before our eyes, and the indiscriminate massacre of women and children, as well as men, to become every day occurrences.

OHIO POLITICAL REGISTER.

Yesterday morning's mail brought us the Alton Telegraph of the 8th inst. containing the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, late editor of the Alton Observer, who was killed while defending his printing press and type against the assaults of a lawless mob. We cannot command terms to express our deep abhorrence of this fatal outrage upon the life and property of an individual. We shall avail calmly the course of events; and see whether the lovers of order and law in Alton, will bring to merited punishment, all engaged in this bloody and unparalleled outrage. It is their only course, to free their city from the lasting stigma that will otherwise attach to the name of Alton.

WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

While we believe modern, or rather recent abolitionism badly calculated to enlighten those who need instruction on the subject of slavery, and in no respect suited to benefit master or slave: we consider the plan of having recourse to mob as infinitely worse than the worst ingredients of abolitionism and slaveholding. Mobism is treason against the state, it is murder against society, it is anarchy in its attacks; and all its actors, accomplices, favorites, apologists, and such as do not directly interfere to put it down, are friends of anarchy.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

The Anti-Slaveryist, no less than the lover of his country and the detester of insubordination and crime, has cause deeply to regret this most atrocious tragedy. It is well if this martyrdom do not kindle up a flame which years and all the efforts of the patriot will scarce extinguish. Let those who oppose the abolitionists take warning from this event, and let them ever remember, that the only weapons, with which these zealots can be successfully encountered, are truth, reason, moderation, and tolerance: that these are the only means to disarm them of their fanaticism; and that violence, outrage and persecution, will infallibly inflame their zeal, enlarge their number, and increase the power of their dangerous doctrines.

BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

The death of a man, falling in the defence of his undoubted rights, against the aggressions of a miscreant mob, is an event of no mean public importance. The death of the Editor of a public Journal falling in defence of his press, against an excited populace is a matter of the very highest public importance. It matters but little what Mr. Lovejoy's designs were. The destruction of his press by a mob was an outrage, than which none greater is to be found in the catalogue of human offences. It becomes the duty of the public, and more particularly of the Southern States, to treat it. If it be justified, defend, palliate in the south, the occurrence may be turned to immense account by the fanatic abolitionists of the North.

N. Y. TRIBUNE REGISTER.

No person of candor and consideration can read the above without shuddering. The ruin of the republic is as surely planned, unless an immediate rebuke be extensively given to such an outrage, by the public press, and the people set their faces towards a reform, let their sentiments be what they may in regard to abolition. In a little while, should such things be suffered to continue, one may be more safely located under the flag of Russia than in the United States; a man will be able to speak and act with greater freedom; his person and property will be altogether more secure. Any government in the world is to be preferred to mob government; and where mobs are seen to control, the indications are strong that the Gracious Ruler of the universe is about withdrawing his restraints, and giving the people up to frightful judgments.

LOUISVILLE HERALD.

The above corroborates a rumor which was rife in our city yesterday. Spilling the blood of the unfortunate Lovejoy was worse than sowing Dragon's teeth, in the olden tale. Every drop will, as it were, spring up into a new land, and we fear no Hercules will be found who can vanquish it. Will the press rise over this outrage lightly, as it has similar ones? Is a citizen of the United States to have his house—his castle—assaulted by an armed mob, and to be murdered for defending the rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution of his country? Are such things to be tolerated, and the press of the country, which can find so much gall and wormwood, and so many maledictions for political opponents; pass the murderer, with a bare expression of cold regret? We trust not. If there is law in the land, we hope they will be made answerable to it—if not, why then commend us to the despotism of the Grand Turk or the Caliph, for they protect their people. The Mississippi for a century to come, though it may pour a constant

flood, will not pour enough to wash out the disgrace of the horrid murders of Alton, St. Louis, and Vicksburg. We condemn and regret, as much as any one can, the evil tendency of the publications of the abolitionists, but we find no where in the laws of the land, nor in our code of morals, principle that will justify such a deed as that just done in Alton. It is time that something were done to quell the spirit of mobism. The doctrine, that when the Law is inefficient to take hold of a man, the people should, and be at once legislators and executors, has become too rife in the land. No individual who differs in opinions from the mass is safe. Lynch-law is the order of the day, and a cowardly mob, our only legislators. Might is right in our modern code, and murder has become a pastime.

NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

It now remains to be seen whether the perpetrators of this atrocious crime will be made to pay the penalty of life for life, or whether they will be suffered to go unpunished. If the latter, then we may truly say that the rights of American citizens are but a name; that our laws are inadequate to the protection of life and property, or even to the vindication of their own majesty against transgressors.

Mr. Lovejoy, we understand, was a man of excellent character and moral worth; and the only fault, it is presumed, which his murderers could allege against him, was that he was an Abolitionist, and was determined to publish an Abolition paper at Alton. It ought to be recollected, however, that he had once changed his place of publication in consequence of popular excitement, having established his paper originally at St. Louis.

The enemies of Abolition must be very stupid indeed, if they expect to put it down, in this free country, by mob violence, and especially by assassination and murder. The old maxim, that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church, is just as true in the case of Abolition, and for similar reasons.

Since writing the above, we have received additional particulars of this melancholy affair. It appears that Bishop was one of the assailants, and was killed by a shot from within the building. This alters the case somewhat; but after all, there is this great difference between the respective situations of the parties, viz. that one was acting on the offensive, and the other on the defensive. Both deaths are fairly chargeable to the assaulting party.

BOSTON DAILY ADVOCATE.

Liberty Murdered. The horrid intelligence comes to us from Illinois, that the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy has fallen a victim to the liberty of the press. Incarnate fiends and assassins have robbed a wife of a husband, children of a father, and society of a pure minded man; for what? Because he stood under the shield of the Constitution, and defended the liberty of the press? A glorious cause to die in. Let his memory be embalmed. The blood of that innocent man will not sink into the ground. It will be required at the hands of all those who have raised this infernal spirit of mobism against free discussion and a free press. The blood of a murdered Lovejoy is on the heads of those men who, on the 17th of August, 1836, assembled in Faneuil Hall, to vote down free discussion, and whose hands afterwards were barely stayed from being reeked in the blood of Garrison. Free discussion now has her martyr, and it will rouse men who have souls, to the defence of that dearest right, as did the murder of Morgan to the defence of the rights of free citizens against a secret despotism.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI, DECEMBER 12, 1837.

Last week we were unable to read the proof, and our paper was most horribly marred by typographical errors. This shall not often happen.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

If it were not a period of peculiar interest to our cause, and if our paper were not so small, we should be glad to say this document before our readers. But it is impossible to give any thing more than a brief notice of its contents.

FISCAL MATTERS. Balance in treasury, Jan. 1837, \$45,968,523. Receipts during present year from all sources, including the amount of Treasury notes issued, \$23,499,981. Aggregate therefore, \$69,468,504. Expenditures (that will have been) at the end of year, appropriations made by Congress, \$38,281,361. Nominal balance in Treasury, first of January next, \$34,187,143. Of this sum \$1,085,498, are immediately available for and applicable to public purposes. The unavailable portion consists chiefly of sums deposited with the States, and due from the former deposits banks. The amount of Treasury notes, which it will be necessary to issue during the year, on account of those funds being unavailable, will, it is supposed, not exceed four and a half millions. "Notwithstanding," he says.

The great embarrassments which have recently occurred in commercial affairs, and the liberal indulgence which, in consequence of these embarrassments, has been extended to both the merchants and the banks, it is gratifying to be able to anticipate that the Treasury notes, which have been issued during the present year, will be redeemed, and that the resources of the Treasury, without any resort to loans or increased taxes, will prove ample for defraying all charges imposed on it during 1838.

The policy of the Executive in relation to the currency, will appear from the following extracts: "Your attention was, at the last session, invited to the necessity of additional legislative provision in respect to the collection, safe-keeping, and transfer of the public money. No law having been then matured, and not understanding the proceedings of Congress as intended to be final, it becomes my duty again to bring the subject to your notice.

On that occasion, three modes of performing this branch of the public service were presented for your consideration. These were: the creation of a national bank; the revival, with modifications, of the deposit system established by the act of the 23d of June, 1836, permitting the use of the public money by the banks; and the purchase referred to, with suitable provisions for their accomplishment through the agency of public officers. Considering the opinions of both Houses of Congress on the two first propositions as expressed in the negative, in which I entirely concur, it is unnecessary for me again to recur to them. In respect to the last, you have had an opportunity since your adjournment, not only to test still further the expediency of the measure, by the continued practical operation of such parts of it as are now in force, but also to discover—what should ever be sought for and regarded with the utmost deference—the opinions and wishes of the people.

I have found no reason to change my own opinion as to the expediency of adopting the system proposed, being perfectly satisfied that there will be neither stability nor safety, either in the fiscal affairs of the Government, or in the pecuniary transactions of individuals and corporations, so long as a connection exists between them, which like the past, offers such strong inducements to make them the subjects of political agitation. Indeed, I am more than ever convinced of the dangers to which the free and unbiased exercise of political opinion—the only safe foundation and safeguard of republican government—would be exposed by any further increase of the already overgrown influence of corporate authorities. I cannot, therefore, consistently with my views of duty, advise a renewal of a connection which circumstances have dissolved.

PUBLIC LANDS.

With regard to the policy regulating the disposal of Public Lands, he says, "The general disposition appears to be, to make such modifications and additions only as will the more effectively carry out the original policy of filling our new States and Territories with an industrious and independent population. The modification most perseveringly pressed upon Congress, which has occupied so much of its time for years past, and will probably do so for a long time to come, if not sooner satisfactorily adjusted, is a reduction in the cost of such portions of the public lands as are to be sold, and a graduation, according to their relative values, of the prices at which they may hereafter be sold. It is worthy of consideration whether justice may not be done to every interest in this matter, and a vexed question set at rest, perhaps for ever, by a reasonable compromise of conflicting opinions. Hitherto, after being offered at public sale, lands have been disposed of at one uniform price, whatever difference there might be in their intrinsic value."

One of the effects of this graduation, he thinks, would be the more effectual prevention of intrusions by settlers on the government lands, which have given birth to our pre-emption laws. Citizens, who have settled on the public lands without authority, since the passage of the last pre-emption law, are now soliciting the enactment of another, which shall enable them to retain the lands occupied, on payment of the minimum Government price. On these topics, the concluding paragraph is as follows: "Entertaining these views, I recommend the passage of a pre-emption for their benefit, in connection with the preparatory steps toward the graduation of the price of public lands, and further and more effectual provisions to prevent intrusions hereafter. Indulgence to those who have settled on these lands with expectations that past legislation would be made a rule for the future, and at the same time removing the most plausible ground on which intrusions are excused, and adopting more efficient means to prevent them hereafter, appear to me the most judicious disposition which can be made of this difficult subject. The limitations and restrictions to guard against abuses in the execution of a pre-emption law, will necessarily attract the careful attention of Congress; but under no circumstances is it considered expedient to authorize floating claims in any shape. They have been heretofore, and doubtless will be hereafter, most prolific sources of fraud and oppression, and instead of operating to confer the favor of the Government on industrious settlers, are often used only to minister to a spirit of cupidity at the expense of the most meritorious of that class."

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

He recommends the erection of a manufactory of gunpowder to be under the direction of the Ordnance office, the establishment of a manufactory of small-arms west of the Allegheny, to be maintained on the plan proposed by the Secretary of War, an increase of the regular forces, the reorganization and enlargement of the staff of the Army and the Ordnance corps. He represents the condition of our naval force abroad as very satisfactory.

"Additions have been made to our squadron on the West India station, where the large force under Commodore Dallas has been most actively and efficiently employed in protecting our commerce, in preventing the importation of slaves, and in co-operation with officers of the Army in carrying on the war in Florida."

He touches on one subject, which we hope will not be neglected, "The distressing casualties in steamboats, which have so frequently happened during the year, seem to evince the necessity of attempting to prevent them, by means of severe provisions connected with their custom papers. The subject was submitted to the attention of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report, and will be again at the present session, with additional details. It will doubtless receive that early and careful consideration which its pressing importance appears to require."

He concludes a paragraph on the defective civil and criminal codes of the District of Columbia as follows: "I am well aware of the various subjects of greater magnitude and immediate interest that press themselves on the consideration of Congress; but I believe there is not one that appeals more directly to its justice than a liberal and even generous attention to the interests of the District of Columbia, and a thorough and careful revision of the local government."

We think also, that Congress cannot attend too promptly to the interests and honor of this same district. We pray however, that whatever reformation they may attempt, may proceed on the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and be governed by that clause of the fifth Art. of Amendments, which declares that, "no person" shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law,"—in a word, may fully exemplify the truly democratic maxim of Thomas Jefferson—"Equal and exact justice to all men."

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. "The report of the Postmaster General exhibits the progress and condition of the mail service. The operations of the Post Office Department constitute one of the most active elements of our national prosperity, and it is gratifying to observe with what vigor they are conducted. The mail routes of the United States cover an extent of about one hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven miles, having been increased about thirty-seven thousand one hundred and three miles within the last two years. The annual mail transportation on these routes is about thirty-six millions two hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-two miles, having been increased about ten millions three hundred and fifty-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-six miles within the period. The number of post offices has also been increased from ten thousand seven hundred and seventy to twelve thousand and ninety-nine, very few of which receive the mails less than once a week, and a large portion of them daily. Contractors and postmasters in general are represented as attending to their duties with most commendable zeal and fidelity."

The revenue of the Department, within the year ending on the thirteenth June last, was four millions one hundred and thirty-seven thousand and fifty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents, and its liabilities accruing within the same time were three millions three hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents. The increase of revenue over that of the preceding year was seven hundred and eighty-one thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty-one cents.

For many interesting details, I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General, with the accompanying paper. Your particular attention is invited to the necessity of providing a more safe and convenient building for the accommodation of that Department."

FOREIGN RELATIONS—MEXICO.

Peace with all the world, but difficulties with Mexico. Mexico is acting foolishly, but not so foolishly, as we have acted wickedly. As a nation, she has committed a few wrongs on Americans, and now refuses redress. The wrongs we have inflicted on her have been far more aggravated, though our people may delude themselves with the notion, that they have not been inflicted by us, as a nation. Multitudes of our citizens have been the wrong-doers, and Government is guilty, because it was not prompt, vigilant, and energetic enough in interposing its prohibitions. The following extract from the Message will show how we stand:

The aggravating circumstances, connected with our claims upon Mexico, and a variety of events touching the honor and integrity of our Government, led my predecessor to make, at the second session of the last Congress, a special recommendation of the course to be pursued to obtain a speedy and final satisfaction of the injuries complained of by this Government and by our citizens. He recommended a final demand of redress, with a contingent authority to the Executive to make reprisals, if that demand should be made in vain."

From the proceedings of Congress on that recommendation, it appeared that the opinion of both branches of the Legislature coincided with that of the Executive, that any mode of redress known to the law of nations might justifiably be used. It was obvious, too, that Congress believed, with the President, that another demand should be made, in order to give undeniable and satisfactory proof of our desire to avoid extremities with a neighboring power; but that there was an indisposition to vest a discretionary authority in the Executive to take redress should it unfortunately be either denied or unreasonably delayed by the Mexican Government. So soon as the necessary documents were prepared, after entering upon the duties of my office, a special messenger was sent to Mexico, to make a final demand of redress, with the documents required by the provisions of our treaty. The demand was made on the 20th of July last. The reply, which bears date the 28th of the same month, contains assurances of a desire, on the part of that Government, to give a prompt and explicit answer respecting each of the complaints, but that the examination of them would necessarily be deliberate; that in this examination, it would be guided by the principles of public law and the obligation of treaties; that nothing should be left undone that might lead to the most speedy and equitable adjustment of our demands; and that its determination, in respect to each case, should be communicated through the Mexican Minister here."

Since that time an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary has been accredited to this Government by that of the Mexican Republic. He brought with him assurances of a sincere desire that the pending differences between the two governments should be terminated in a manner satisfactory to both. He was received with reciprocal assurances; and a hope was entertained that his mission would lead to a speedy, satisfactory and final adjustment of all existing subjects of complaint. A sincere believer in the wisdom of the pacific policy by which the United States have always been governed in their intercourse with foreign nations, it was my particular desire, from the proximity of the Mexican Republic, and well known occurrences on our frontier, to be instrumental in obviating all existing difficulties with that government; and restoring to the intercourse between the two republics, that liberal and friendly character by which they should always be distinguished. I regret, therefore the more deeply to have found in the recent communications of that government so little reason to hope that any future efforts of mine for the accomplishment of these desirable objects would be successful."

Although the larger number, and many of them aggravated cases of personal wrongs have been now for years before the Mexican Government, and some of the causes of national complaint, and those of the most offensive character, admitted of immediate, simple and satisfactory replies, it is only within a few days past that any specific communication in answer to our last demand, made five months ago, has been received from the Mexican minister. By the report of the Secretary of State, herewith presented, and the accompanying documents, it will be seen that for not one of our public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered; that but one of the cases of personal wrongs has been favorably considered; and that but four cases of both descriptions, out of all those formerly presented, and earnestly pressed, have as yet been decided upon by the Mexican Government."

Not perceiving in what manner any of the powers given to the Executive alone should be further usefully employed in bringing this unfortunate controversy to a satisfactory termination, the subject was by my predecessor referred to Congress, as one calling for its interposition. In accordance with the clearly understood wishes of the Legislature, another and formal demand for satisfaction has been made upon the Mexican Government, with what success the documents now communicated will show. On a careful and deliberate examination of their contents, and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican Government, it has become my painful duty to return the subject, as it now stands, to Congress, to whom it belongs, to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measure of redress. Whatever may be your decision, it shall be faithfully executed, confident that it will be characterized by that moderation and justice which will, I trust, under all circumstances, govern the councils of our country."

NOTICES.

RECEIPTS.

PLEDGES AND DONATIONS.

PER EDWARD WEED.

Wellington, \$18 69  
Huntington, 5 25  
Lyons, 3 13  
Jno. P. Cowles, 12 80  
H. C. Taylor, 10 00  
Vermilion, Richmond co., 19 00  
Mansfield and Washington, 81 00  
Utica, Licking co., 10 00  
St. Albans, 13 73  
Israel Matison, 5 00  
Hartford, Society, 18 25  
Asaiah Griffin, 9 00  
Jno. Janison, 5 00  
Garrison, Soc., 128 00  
Muskingum co. Soc., 71 50  
New Concord, 12 00  
Wm. Robinson, 20 00  
Joseph Gill, 25 00  
Jno. Parker, 5 00  
Pinckney Lewis, 5 00  
Joseph Bryant, 20 00  
Rev. M. Fairfield, 1 00  
J. Brown, 1 00  
J. H. Matthews, 5 00  
R. C. Marshall, 1 00  
A. Drake, 1 00  
Susan Marshall, 2 00  
Seth Marshall, 1 50  
M. Loveland, 1 50  
A. Pepon, 4 00  
Carlos Smith, 1 00  
Peter Adams, 1 00  
Benj. Pepon, 5 00  
Wm. Merrill, 2 50  
Saml. Jackson, 3 00  
Daniel Fox, 3 00  
El. Birdseye, 3 00  
Jas. A. Shedd, 1 00  
Wm. Jay, 10 00  
Georgetown A. S. Soc. per S. Lewis, 10 00  
New Petersburg A. S. Soc., 16 00  
Silas Pepon, 5 00  
Milo D. Pettibone, (Ten for Mrs. E. P. Lovejoy) 50 00  
Total \$619 60

Wm. Donaldson, Treasurer.

FOR PHILANTHROPIST.

E. M. Barr, per Jas. A. Shedd, \$2 00  
Dr. Job Haines, 2 00  
Jas. Knapp, 2 00  
B. F. Ellis, 2 00  
Mrs. Atkins, 2 00  
Ezekiel Birdseye, 2 00  
Ephraim Jewett, 2 00  
Wm. Wyman, 2 00  
Robert Clephan, 2 00  
George H. Jones, 1 00  
A. Leffick, 2 00  
From Sundries, per H. O. Brown, 55 00  
Henry Hoberling, 2 00  
Orasmus D. Hough, 4 00  
Jas. Morrow, 2 00  
Jno. S. Reed, 2 00  
Spencer Clark, 2 00  
D. Jeffers, 2 00  
L. Turner, 2 00  
Jno. P. Cowles, 2 00  
Wm. Dunlap, 2 00  
Saml. Gault, 2 00  
Jedediah Smith, 2 00  
Jno. E. Palmer, 2 00  
Wm. Munsell, 2 00  
Allen Barnes, 2 00  
S. J. Burnett, 2 00

Wm. Robinson, 2 00  
Gibson & Gilbert, 2 00  
Rev. A. B. Gilliland, 2 00  
Jno. Scudder, 2 00  
Abraham Allen, 2 00  
Wm. Heald, 2 00  
Jacob Janney, 2 00  
Brinton Darlington, 2 00  
Jas. Trimble, (pd. to No. 182), 2 00  
W. H. Heald, 2 00  
Gideon Clough, 2 00  
Dr. L. Jewett, 2 50  
L. Coffin, 2 00  
Wm. McMown, 2 00  
Total \$138 50

J. O. BEARDSLEE, Agent.

Pledges made to the Ohio State A. S. Society at Mt. Pleasant April 28, 1837.

SOCIETIES.

Antrim, Guernsey co., \$25 00  
Akron, per Dr. Cole, 9 50 60 00  
Clinton co., 58 75 100 00  
Colchester, Upper Canada, 5 00  
Cleveland, 200 00  
do female, 100 00  
Cincinnati, pd 300 00 500 00  
Euclid, Cuyahoga co., 50 00  
Fayette co., 100 00  
Granville, pd 128 00 200 00  
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